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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1914

Pinchot, the Impossible Candidate THERE is nothing left of the Progressive I party except the family quarrels. Mr. Pinchot, it is true, continues his junket about the State, a candidate without a colleague and without a party, but otherwise the Progressive movement has simmered away. It accomplished but one thing worth while in American politics; that is, it demonstrated beyond all doubt the utter unwillingness of Republicans any longer to acquiesce in the meretricious leadership which had seized

upon the party. Mr. Pinchot is eloquent in denunciation of Penroseism. He wants to see it driven out and utterly disrupted, he says. There is a way. Mr. Lewis saw the hopelessness of election and withdrew. The Pennsylvanianfor-the-purpose-of-his-candidacy-only should be equally quick in immolating his ambition. Let him prove the sincerity of his intent by doing the one thing that is certain to ruin Penroseism. He is now the senior Senator's most formidable ally.

Abolish the Magistrates

THE Magistrate's Court system has again Lbeen discredited by the scandals in the "straw bail" cases traced to the office of the notorious Mr. Call. The prima facle evidence is quite sufficient to convince the pub-He that the petty courts of Justice in this city are practically in league with the criminal classes to safeguard them from the consequences of their wrong-doing. They afford no protection to law-abiding citizens, who look to them in vain for redress or simple justice.

Since the establishment of the Municipal Court the Magistrates have been a fifth wheel to the coach, and a very flat wheel, too. They should be abolished by a constitutional amendment at the very earliest opportunity. They have brought law and justice into the utmost disrepute among the most numerous class in the city, whose chief protection they were intended to be against just such sharks and shysters as now use them at will to harass and oppress those whose real hope of justice and equity lies in their prompt suppression.

Great Britain Does Not Own the Seas

GREAT BRITAIN has been for generations the pig of the oceans. Venice once claimed the sea as her bride, and warned all others to cease their illicit intercourse. The United Kingdom assumes the same position today. There are many ships owned by American cornerations that fly the British flag. There can be no justifiable protest against transfer to American registry of the Robert Dollar. corporation, but in fact by American capital,

Our Government cannot afford to yield one jot or tittle in this matter. The nation when a comparative weaking dared the might of the British Empire in defense of its right to use the seas. It will be no less vigilant in protection of American interests now. The nation has decided to put the flag back on the oceans, and it is going to do it. London has falled to appreciate the depth of American purpose in this matter. In fact, the British attitude is extremely impolitic in view of the abnormal conditions now existing when the friendliness of the United States is something which no nation in the world can afford to alienate.

A Livelihood in Brain and Hand

THE value of vocational guidance and training as a remedy for juventle delinquency and dependency is not properly appreciated. While the percentage of actual illiteracy is large, even among Americanborn delinquents, adult and juvenile, the amount of delinquency due to partial or deficient education and lack of vocational guidance is even greater, and the danger from the half-educated is more to be dreaded than that from the wholly knorant. Their limited knowledge has brought them to the point where discouragement induces the belief that, since it can carry them no further, education is of little value, and that "the world owes them a living, anyway," Their lack of vocational education shows no way out of the "blind alloy" of industry but crime, and to it they drift, becoming at once a burden and a menace to metery,

The average boy and girl in America. should be vocationally subjed for the simple reason that the majority must eventually earn their own living. If the public schools do no more than discover the youthful bent toward future technical, vecational edication, they will fulfil their mission, leaving to more advanced departments of the educational system, trades schools and the like, the task of actual instruction to the technical details necessary to any trade,

Another Blazing Indiscretion

SIR LIONEL CARDEN, new British Am-Mexico, has again violated every canon both of good taste and diplomacy in criticising President Wilson's Mexican policy. Ever since the Mexican situation became acute Sir Lionel has deliberately ignored the higher neutrality and has been guilty of blazing indiscretions that call for his immediate suppression or recall. It is not enough that the British Ambassador at Washington should apologize for his colleague. If Great Britain is sincere in her friendly attitude toward this country she should give the "blood-is-thickerthan-water" theory a practical exemplification by promptly recalling her Brazilian En-

America has had to play a difficult part in Mexico, and so far our South American "watchful waiting" diplomany shines in most brilliant contrast with that of Europe, which

has broken down in most discreditable

fashlon. Sir Lionel Carden's anti-American outbursts are distinctly adverse to the success of our country's steadfast purpose and policy in the establishment of cordial political and closer commercial relations with Latin America, and should be put a rtop to with impressive promptitude by our British cousins.

Morality Comes Before Economics

MR. PENROSE is or is not the directing trains of the Organization in Philadelphia and the State. He is or he is not respensible for its acts. He approves or he does not approve the bipartisan alliance through which the liquor interests are brought into support of his candidacy. If he is responsible for the notorious political immorality with which his name is associated. he has no right to ask even consideration of his economic views. A candidate must come into court with clean hands. Can Mr. Pen-

Prophecy in Process of Achievement

THE prophecy of Olivier in France, and of August Bebel in Germany, is coming to a realization. It was Olivier, the Prime Minister of Napoleon III, who in a letter to Wilbeim I warned him against the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine. It was August Bebel who In 1871 alone had the courage to stand up in the Reichstag and plead with the rulers of Germany not to tear asunder the bonds which tied a people together. He holdly proclaimed the lurking danger to the interests of the German Empire and the peace of Europe in such an act. But in vain. Germany was to become a world power, and in executing this design she was to stop at naught.

Educational Appropriations

THE educational budget of the city of 1 New York for 1915 is expected to total the magnificent sum of \$43,139,387, the largest amount ever spent by any municipality in the history of the world, that its children might obtain educations, that they might become useful citizens.

But large as is the sum which New York spends for its splendid school system. Philadelphia is not only equally liberal, but, as a matter of statistical fact, it spends more per child than does New York. Next year the metropolis will expend \$57.51 for each of the estimated total of 750,000 pupils. This year Philadelphia is spending \$66.35 for each of its 196,000 students.

Philadelphia may pride itself on its schools. It is only a question of time when the old structures will be replaced by new; when vocational schools will come into vogue more generally; when summer day and night schools will be the rule rather than the ex-

Hercules in Bondage

DECAUSE the soundness of Republican D principles has been confirmed by the risks and fatuities of a Democratic National Administration, the Republican party appeals with redoubled force to the country. Its long reign of accomplishments furnished its positive warrant, and now this has been strengthened by the record of a Congress which, always on the verge of ruinous follies, has been preserved from outright destruction only by the hand of a President far stronger in personal ascendency than in party

Should Mr. Wilson let go the steering wheel, the legislative car would plunge through the fence. By exercising the prerogatives of a benevolent autocrat, Mr. Wilson, with what measure of tribulation none but he can fully know, has contrived to save

his party's face. With the Republican party precisely the reverse is true. The party principles are sound: the party itself is trustworthy and efficient at the core. But it is blocked from power by an evil leadership which the people do not dare to trust with their national The Republican party is the only party in this State that can safely be given political power if permitted to act of itself. free from boss dictation. It is the boss of Republican Pennsylvania who has driven it out of power and kept it out of power. It is Penrose who has been the head and brains of that bipartisan betrayal of public interests in this State which has shamed the Republican party no less than it has lent the Democratic party a fictitious influence that alone it could not have exerted.

Mr. Taft Set the Example

H. TAFT was not considered a traitor M to his party when he excertated the Cox machine in Cincinnati. Good partisans everywhere realized that it was proper for a Republican President to take the party livery. off men who had stained and soiled it. Only in Pennsylvania is the theory advanced that when burglars have broken into a house they have a legal and ethical right to retain posaccesion. The big fact for the rank and file in this State to remember is that Republican candidates everywhere else in the Union are praying, openly or secretly, that Pennsylvania will prove its party allegiance by giving an overwhelming majority to Doctor Brumbaugh and just as emphatic a minority to Mr. Penrose.

The principal die-stuff from Europe still continues to be red.

It appears from the news stories that the Paul Revere of Brussels rode a motorcycle.

Sir Edward Carson has just been married. He will now learn what home rule means.

"K, or K." has used more language in the last few weeks than in his whole previous

Servia's army is not so large. but her official news hureau is fully up to the standard of the allies in sending out reports.

To the first German soldier wi sets foot on English soil a Berlin newspaper has offered \$750-just about enough to give his remains a decent burist.

The pity of it is that the vast horde of amateur atrategists in this country cannot be sent to the front, and to that part of the front where the firing is heaviest.

It may not have had anything to do with t, but the decialon of Turkey not to join Germany came remarkably soon after the successes of the allies along the Marne began.

Those Airican troops of the French are said to be the best shots among the allies, but the Africans in American can be backed against any of them when it comes to shoot-

Philadelphia school children can't lose very much on account of the elimination of European geography from the schools. They couldn't keep up with all the changes in the

PASSED BY THE CENSOR

P near Brown's Station in the Catskills UP near Brown's Station in the they destroyed seventeen villages and tore up the tracks of two railroads. No, this is not a story of the war, merely a recital of what man can do. Having finished the work of destruction, they built a reservoir thirteen miles long and two miles wide-the largest in the world. They also constructed a dam of gigantic proportions, the whole work cost-

ing more than \$12,500,000, A young man, blue-eyed, straight of build and alive to his work, was in charge. He was unknown to the great mass of the people, for he had no press agent, but Philadelphia heard of him and his work. So Mayor Blankenburg induced him to leave the employ of the city of New York and take charge of the water system of this city. At once a hue and cry was raised that the salary of the new man, \$10,000 a year, was out of proportion to his services and that in any case the position should have gone to a Philadelphian.

Since then, Carleton E. Davis has worked wonders with our water system. Typhoid has been reduced to a minimum. The water is clean-the department is run on a business basis which should delight taxpayers.

"DAVIS is the wrong man in that job." said a member of City Councils to the writer. "How in 'war' can be do his work right when he drives out to the pumping stations and filters at three in the morning to see if the men are on the job? No man can alssipate that way and get down fresh to the office in the morning."

Which is one of the reasons why Davis in making good.

 $O^{
m NCE}$ upon a time there was a gentlemanly waiter at the exclusive Philadelphia Club. Because of his pleasant ways, he was deservedly popular with the members. Now, it so happened that he fell in love with the daughter of the club's steward, who frowned upon a young man who had no prospects. The members watched the love affair with interested eyes, and when they saw how matters were going they decided to help the waiter.

Encouraged by them, he finally eloped with the girl and married her. Then the members furnished sufficient capital for the waiter to take charge of the old Hotel Bellevue. Since then, George C. Boldt has become rich and famous in hotel life.

VOLTAIRE was one of those who proved to the world that the pen was mightier than the sword. Once, when he had paid for a box at the Paris opera, the Duc de Lauzun, a favorite of Louis XV, drove him out. Voltaire brought suit for the ejeciment, and the duke's lawyer, in his opening address, excorlated the plaintiff thus:

"What! Is it Monsieur Voluire, a petty ink-slinger, who dares to plead against the Due de Lauzun, whose great-grandfather was the first to scale the walls of La Rochelle, whose grandfather took twelve cannon from the Dutch at Utrecht, whose father captured two standards from the English at Fontency, whose-"

"Excuse me," interrupted Voltaire, "I am not pleading against that duke who was first on the walls of La Rochelle, nor against the duke who took twelve cannon, nor against him who captured two standards. I am pleading against the Duc de Lauzun who never captured anything in his life except my box at the opera." He won his suit.

TITTLE MISS NINE-YEAR-OLD went to L the theatre with her father. They had the best of seats and a box of candy. Her father treated her as a grown-up. The light opera was drawing to a close.

"Father," said the miss, "don't you think I'm getting old enough to be taken to supper after the show?"

And it cost father two dollars to make good his promise to treat her like a real lady

TNDERNEATH Broad street is a river. It has caused untold bother for builders and it will cause the expenditure of much extra money when the subway is constructed. So far, it has been traced from the northeast corner of Broad and Arch streets. south, curving around the City Hall, as far as Walnut. When the church at Broad and Arch was being built, the subterranean flow was observed and dammed in more ways than one. It came to light again when the Ritz-Cariton Hotel was in course of construction. There it was observed that it ebbed and flowed in synchronization with the river tide -two inch above normal and as much below.

No one appears to know whence it comes. nor where it empties, but it is a really, truly river nevertheless.

N the street corner of Lyons, in France O stood Elizabeth Felix, daughter of a poor Jewish peddler, playing the violin and singing, that she might aid her sisters and brothers. Eventually she drifted to Paris, where the revolt of 1848 had turned the city topsyturvy. Somehow or other she fell in with a mob of rioters, maddened with excitement. The rabble rolled along one street into another, until it came to the Theatre Francais. renamed Theatre de la Republique.

A man lifted Elizabeth to the stage and holding a gun to her head, ordered her to sing the "Marseillaise."

She raised her voice-overcome by emotion, vibrant with the import of the events in which she was participating-and intoned the famous battle hymn. Half singing, half chanting, her voice rose and fell, the hushed rabble seemingly hypnotized by the frail girl. Then she ceased and an uproar of wild ac-

claim burst forth. From that moment, Rachel, greatest of French actresses, was firmly established in the volattle hearts of her countrymen. Eventually, when stricken with tuberculosis, she came to this country, but was forced to cancel her tour. She returned to France to BRADFORD. die there,

NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW

The National Municipal League is a very well-meaning and high-minded institution, but if it imagines for a moment that the peoples of cities in general, and Boston in particular, have the slightest notion of giving up the right we their own Mayors it is gravely deluded.-Boston Post.

The moral damage of this war to the school child will be incalculable. It fills his head with daily stories of bloodshed, fightings, passions, revenge. Religion is so overshadowed by the daily story of Christians blowing each other's brains out that it is hard to make it even a reality to him, and as to human brotherhood—there is no such word in our vocabulary at present except as we Americans can exemplify it.—Christian Work and Evangellat. L-Christian Work and Evangellat.

Thus far the war has produced no great poem, and the first forthputtings of the poets of distinction have been disappointing, but it is too soon to abandon hope. The first shock was too strong for poetle expression, which requires a transformation of emotion into definite form. It will be surprising if some notable poetry is not inspired by the war, and

even now a masterpiece may be taking shape. -- Springfield Republican.

The problem of stock market resumption in this country is the problem of providing the proceeds in such other shape than gold as Europe will be willing to take.—New York

We put Henry Lane Wilson out of the business of so-called diplomacy. If Great Britain wishes to satisfy the United States, it will do the same with Sir Lionel Carden.—New York

The immigration restriction bill that appears to have been pigeon-holed somewhere in the Senate should be resurrected and passd.-Nashville Banner.

IN A SPIRIT OF HUMOR

A Hair-Raising Joke

From the little we have seen of purple hair, it appears to be woman's clowning

'Twas But a Dream!

He ate two big Welsh rabbits— In the land of herror tarried. He dreamt—it was a frightful dream— He dreamt that he was married.

Cause for Mirth

"Why are the hyenas laughing so hysterily?" asked the visitor to the Zoo. Somebody mentioned ——* ju --- just now." explained the keeper,

*Insert name of statesman you don't like

Thus Died a Hero There was fire in his eye and his fist in

'Where's the dishdonged printer who set this obituary notice?" he thundered.
"What's wrong with it?" meekly asked the third subassistant city editor.

"Wrong with it? Everything! I wrote a beautiful poem, beginning: 'She was left a weeping widow' and that blabgasted printeg made it read: 'She had cleft a weeping willow.' Then I wrote: 'Throw thy pearls before the swine.' And how did it come out? How? I ask! 'Buy thy curls as I do mine. I _____"
Gently, yet firmly, they killed him, for

poets are taboo in highest journal-

Speaking of Names She was round and she was ruddy, And her cheeks were like the rose; And she weighed at least one-eighty As the hay scale record shows.

She was sound as any dollar,
And no stronger girl you've met; Yet this big and robust creature Had been christened Violet. -Cleveland Plain Dealer.

He is sissified and happy And he shrinks from blows and strife, And he never said a scrappy Word in all his peaceful life, e would show a streak of yellow If he saw a wooden gun; Yet this flossy little fellow Has been christened Well-ing-ton

- Springfield Union. She was built of bone and gristle And her nose was sharp and thin, And her eyes were sharp as gimlets, And she had a scrappy chin;

With her tongue she tore her neighbors' Reputation up, and she In the days beyond recalling Had been christened Cha-ri-ty. -Houston Post. He is crooked and a grafter

And he seldom tells the truth: Has been robbing other people Ever since he was a youth. Beats his wife and plays the bully, But from any man would run; et this much-detested villain Has been named George Washington

-Birmingham Age-Herald. Why There Are No New Jokes King Ashurbanurpal laid down the morn-ng paper, remarking to the Mesdames

ing paper, remarking to the Mesdames Ash, etc., that there was nothing new under Where didst thou hear that, great King?" asked the court jester. Which goes far to prove that even the wisest of ancients wasn't

An Aged Infant

original.

"Miss Carter was born in Mazie, Kansas, at the age of 29 years, five months and one day."—Beardstown, Ill., Star.

For Norwegians Exclusively

I once put on a pair of skis* And jumped into the skies: I haven't been put wise.*

"Just heard from the human encylopedia who adjoins us on the northwest that the plural of ski is ski and that the singular of ski is ski. For which information an expectant world should be duly thankful.

A Diplomat

"How do you like your new music master?" "He is a very nice, polite young man, When I made a mistake yesterday he said, 'Pray, mademoiselle, why do you take so much ains to improve upon Beethoven?"-Paris

One Good Bathroom, Surely

"That rich Mr. Smith is going to build a home that will cost \$3,000,000." "That looks as if the plumbing was included."-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Two Essentials "Tommy," said the Sunday school teacher, who had been giving a lesson on the bap-

tismal covenant, "can you tell me the two things necessary to baptism?"
"Yes m," said Tommy, "water and a baby," -Western Mail. Survived the Ordeal

A Scot of Peebles said to his friend Mac-"Mac, I hear ye have fallen in hove wi' bonny Kate McAllister."
"Weel, Sanders," Mac replied, "I was near—verra near—dacin' in, but the bit lassie had nae siller, so I said to maself, 'Mac, be a mon,' And I wis a mon, and noo I jist pass her by."-Argonaut,

Fair Words or Nothing

"George," said the wife to her generally unappreciative husband, "how do you like my new bat?"

"Well, my dear," said George, with great ndor, "to tell you the truth—" "Stop right there, George! If you're going to talk that way about it, I don't want to A Pleasant Ride Ahead

"Great Scott! I forgot to bring the tool kit

along," "Good," exclaimed his wife. "Now we can go right on without taking time out for you to tinker with the engine."—Detroit Free Press.

The Explanation Man Oh, de explanation man, he come around a-talkin' strong;
De words he uses soun's like dey was five or six feet long. He talks so ornamental dat you has a great desire
To drop you daily work an' stan' an' listen
an' admire.

You kin ax 'im any question dat you chance to have on hand; His answer will be mos' too fine foh you to He will tell you 'bout de taxes an' de cost of what you eat An' 'bout de wars dat fill de world wif sorrow so complete.

But wif all dis conversation 'bout de mos'
dat he can say
Is dat men jes' keep on fightin' an' dey's
got de tux to pay.
Though he's very informatious an' he does
de bes' he can.
You never gets much comfort fum de explacution man. planation man. Philander Johnson in the Washington ning. What will be wear to make a favorable

DONE IN PHILADELPHIA

THE literary ancestor of my friend Brad-I ford, who chats so pleasantly every aftermoon in the next column but one to this, was a man of historic figure in any account of American journalism or printing. As already I have mentioned the editor who first published an evening paper in this city, I now want to call to your mind the man who printed the first newspaper published in this

country south of Massachusetts. This was Andrew Bradford, the son of William Bradford, who was the first printer in Pennsylvania, and, for that matter, in the Middle Colonies. Andrew was born in Philadelphia in 1686, the year his father issued the first publication from his press.

There is strong reason to believe that William Bradford came to this country with William Penn, and this is one of the things that will be cleared up when my friend Albert Cook Myers completes his search for materials for a life of the founder of Pennsylvania. Mr. Myers is now in England, and is hard at work gathering and copying letters and documents for his projected definitive edition of the works of Penn. I have assumed that he will subsequently write a life of Penn in view of the immense amount of unknown material he has already garnered from the old families in this country and in England

and Ireland. It is only fair to Mr. Myers to say that he has not yet declared that he will do this, but when I suggested it to him, he would not

deny that such an idea had come to him, also. All the early Bradfords were men of distinction, and held high position among their fellow citizens here and in New York, but today I want t talk about Andrew in par-

DEADERS of Franklin's "Autobiography" R will get an impression of the man and printer that probably is a little prejudiced. I have no doubt that Franklin intended to be fair to his rival in business, both as a printer and as a newspaper publisher, but he does attempt to deride both the subject matter that appeared in Bradford's Weekly Mercury and also the typography of that and the other publications that came from Bradford's Press.

After the elder Bradford has been arrested for an indiscretion, by order of the Provincial Assembly, and his printing shop overhauled with the thoroughness of the old Russian Secret Police, the victim decided to shake the dust of Philadelphia and set up a shop in New York, where inducements had been made to him by the Legislature. This was in 1693, when his son Andrew was about seven years of age. The boy afterward was placed in his father's shop and learned the trade.

There was only a limited amount of printing to be obtained in New York and the Bradfords got it. There was a little in New Jersey, and they got that, too, but in the greater city of Philadelphia and in the more promising province of Pennsylvania there was a lot of trade that was going to others, and the Bradfords seem to have decided that Andrew would better go to Philadelphia and, on the strength of the house, get the official and other business.

So, in 1712, we find Andrew, now a man. back in the city of his birth, opening a printing house or, as has been suggested, merely taking over the shop which William Bradford

had left in the charge of Reiner Jensen. At this time the only attempt to issue a newspaper in this country had been promptly suppressed in Boston. This was the News-Letter, a little half sheet that I believe made its appearance once; for the publisher, having had the audacity to comment upon the characters of the assembly, it was promptly

TN THOSE days the liberty of the press had 1 not yet been regarded as a constitutional right, and no printer dared make the venture. However, in 1719 another Boston attempt was made, with the Boston Gazette. The same year Andrew Bradford b gan the publication of his American Weekly Mercury, and this was continued for many years. The first number was issued on Tuesday, December 22, 1719, the day after Boston's Gazette appeared. Among the reasons announced for the appearance of the paper was the general one, "the encouragement of trade."

It was a small four-page sheet, with a very crude picture of a postboy ornamenting the wings of the title. There was little of what we now would call news, and for a long time the only attempt at literary embellishment was occasional excerpts from some of the English periodicals.

Although the elder Bradford renounced his membership in the Society of Friends, the Friends seem to have brought a great part of their printing to the younger Bradford when he began here. He also became the printer to the province, and the so-called Bradford Laws were all printed at his shop.

The exact location of his office cannot be learned, but it seems to have been at one time at the corner of Second street and Black Horse alley, between Market and Chestnut streets. Outside hung his sign of the Bible.

NDREW BRADFORD also was one of the A earliest postmasters of Philadelphia, if not the first, and, of course, his shop was the postoffice. Franklin was envious of him in this position, realizing that to be postmaster and have the control of the postboys was a distinct advantage in the distribution of a newspaper. How Franklin managed to get this office and how he turned the tables on Bradford by bribing the postboys to neglect Bradford's Mercury and take care of his Gazette is very characteristic of the great philosopher, who was not all philanthropist where

business was concerned. Bradford, who died in 1742, published the American Magazine the previous year, the publication making its appearance about the same time that Franklin's magazine ap-

peared. That was another time when Poor Richard opposed his rival and defeated him.

GRANVILLE

THE IDEALIST The pursuit of trifles is one of the most

common of human failings. For instance: Here are two clerks in a business office. Both have planned to go to the ball game this afternoon. All morning the game is on the mind of one of these

beautiful running catches with columns of figures. The other fellow subconsciously knows he is going out to a ball game. But the fact exists in his subconsciousness only. For the present, his mind is taken up with his day's work. If he completes it satisfactorily and

clorks; he mixes base hits with bookkeeping,

in time, he will go to the game. If not, well he will go some other day. The first clerk is due at a party this eve-

impression? All day he worries about it: mentally tries this and that on; wonders if

he will look as well as the others there, The second fellow plugs on. If he has a party to attend this evening, he will take care of the matter of dress when evening

arrives. Now: Which young man do you suppose will get the more real fun out of the party or the ball game? The fellow who used up his allday energy in anticipating the occasion or the fellow who enters into it fresh-minded and with a sense of having accomplished

something worth while beforehand? If your play is more important to you than your work, your salary is too big, no matter how small it is. If your work comes first and stays there-some day the other fellow will come to you for a job. He will call you "lucky"; but, no doubt, he will still be engaged in the selfsame eight-hour-a-day pur-

THE IDEALIST

CURIOSITY SHOP

suit of secondary things-trifles.

The expression, "knock wood," is said to date back to the Crusades. At that time, when religious fervor and belief were far when religious fervor and better were far stronger than today, almost every sol-dier carried a piece of what he conceived to be a part of the true cross. When evil seemed impending, or before going into battle, the crusaders were wont to touch the bit of wood, usually kept in an expensive golden receptacle. Eventually any piece of wood was touched for luck, and so the expression came into general vogue.

Delaware gets the nickname, the Blue Hen State, from an expression attributed to one Captain Caldwell, noted for his cock-fight-ing proclivities. In days gone by the entire State was addicted to this kind of "sport," and Captain Caldwell's allegation that no rooster could be game unless hatched by a blue hen stuck to the States

The so-called Fatal Stone, now resting in Westminster Abbey, was used first as a place on which to crown the kings of Munster. It was originally deposited in the Cathedral of Cashel, their metropolis. In 1218 Fergus, a prince of the royal line, having obtained the Scottish throne, obtained this stone for his coronation at Dunstaffthis stone for his coronation at Dunstan-nage, where it continued until the time of Kenneth II, who removed it to Scone. In 1226 it was taken by Edward I to London and placed in the world famous Abbey.

"As Goes Maine"

From the New York Evening Mail. The Maine result remonstrates anew that the Republican party cannot hope to regain public confidence to the extent of winning State elections so long as it remains, in policy and in leadership, under control of the men whose course in 1912 forced it to the most overwhelming and humiliating defeat that any national political party ever suffered. political party ever suffered. The Maine verdict foreshadows the national

verdict because its voters are sutside the prejudices that affect people in large cities. They are accustomed to do their own thinking, and to do it in their own peculiar way. * * *

That independence still prevnils, Yesterday's election, therefore, has a significance that must not be minimized by students of national po-litical currents. Coming from a State in which the Republican policy of protection should, if anywhere, strengthen greatly the Republican cause, the figures must be regarded as show-ing that the asserted weakness of the Wilson Administration is a Republican hope rather than Administration is a Republican hope rather than Administration is a Republican hope rather than a fact. Also to be reckoned with, as equally decisive if not equally as numerous as in 1912, are the forces that moved forward when the Republican party, under Barnes, Penrose and Lorimer, moved backward. Those forces are still looking forward, and they see no Republican party on the horizon. It has not yet caught un from the rear caught up from the rear,
Maine sounds a warning that must be heeded
by Republicans in every state in which they
hope to retrieve their fallen fortune,

An Appeal to the Farmers From the New York Tribune. Recognizing the fact that America must sup-ply an extra large part of the world's food-stuffs next year, the international Harvester Company of America has begun a campaign to arouse the farmers of this country to their opportunity and duty. It urges every farmer to utilize every available acre and to increase

the average yield of each acre. That is ex-tremely good advice on two counts. The first is the natural desire of all producers The first is the natural desire of all producers to have available a large supply of merchandise when there is an unusual demand. With Europe in chaos, no question exists about the demand and no question about the desirability of being able to fill it with profit. The second is the more humanitarian and altruistic conis the more humanitarian and altruistic consideration of ability to relieve, out of the overflowing storehouse of American farms, the suffering which Europe's shortage of grains and stock will inevitably produce. This has been a year of bounteous crops here. If careful planning and skilful working can do it, next year's crops should be even bigger, for there will be need for all that the best furnities and the second stock of the second se the most propitious weather conditions

can produce.

America and Holland From the Baltimore News.

From the Baltimore News.

The favor of this country seems to be courted on all sides. The propaganda which is being carried on here is dangerous to our peace of mind and our spirit of fairness; not to our national peace. But it goes on elsewhere. There is a little country called Holland that is struggling mightly to preserve its neutrality, and to which was would spell ruin and perhaps obliteration. Yet for all the regret and horror of war that the great Powers are daily expressing, each is spending its efforts in inciting that little country to hostility against the other. What sort of friendship is it that permits such things? The world is already half embroiled. Why should the other half be inundated with imanistantiated accusations, half-truths, exaggerations that, if believed, must at the very loast embitted its neutrality and may even lead it to condone offense against its strict neutrality or tempt it to depart from an honestly impartial course?

Sober Second-Thought Treaties

From the St. Louis Republic Treaties of peace and arbitration are valuable manifestations of jubic sentiment. They also help to create and deepen right sentiment. They are educational and they foster habits of thought that make for sobriety and moderation. The Bryan commission treatles are designed to insure delay and give reason and common sense a chance. If such treaties had been in force in Europe last July, and if Austria and Servis, to begin with, had lived up to them and appointed a high joint commission of inquiry, the war might have been averted. The whole world knows that delay and opportunity for more dis-cussion and moral pressure were devoutly wished for at that anxious time. Without cherishing Illusions then the acceptance by so many Powers of the Bryan treaties may be welcomed as a heartening sign. Such treaties will be part of civilized and democratic machinery of war prevention. Military cabala never can wait; peace loving nations will give themselves ample time for reflection and sober second thought.

Fighting it Out From the New York Herald.

Any cassation of hostilities (in Europe) at this time would be a disaster to the cause of true peace, a disaster to humanity. Far letter that the issue of Prussian militarism be fought

IN THE CORNFIELD

Unseen, the farmer's boy from round the hill Whistier a smaich that seeks his soul un-sought. And fills some time with tune, albeit shrill: The cricket tells straight on his simple thought-

Nay, 'the the cricket's way of being still:
The peddler bee drulles in and gossips naught;
Far down the wood, a one desiring dove
Times me, the beating of a heart of love;
And these be all the sounds that mix, each

With waving of the corn.

There, while I pause, my fieldward faring eyes Take harvests, where the stately corn ranks rise Of inward dignitles. And large benignities and insight wise, Graces and modern majestics, Thus, without theft, I reap another's field; Thus, without tith, I house a wondrous yield,

And heap my heart with quintuple crops con-

-Sidney Lanter.